The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO JANE.

Long time, I sought
From thee to gain
A bracelet wrought
By thine own lily hand, and of
Thy auburn hair, my Jane.

But thou hast e'er
With high disdain,
Treated my prayer;
And scoff'd me when I humbly crav'd
A bracelet from thee Jane.

Each angle lies,
(I'm sad prudence)
In thy bright eyes,
That thou'rt sentenced solo on high
Are pain to them, my Jane.

Like Love's bonus,
Thy curles contain
The keenest gleams
Of all that fascinating is,
And dear to me, my Jane.

Yet, tho' thou'rt pure
As Dian's train,
And shun'st each lure
That pleasure's giddy votaries spread
To snare th' unwary, my Jane.

And, tho' thou'rt fair,
I ne'er again
Shall of thy hair
A bracelet seek, since thou dost laugh
At my petitions, Jane.

LINES

On the Death of a favourite Mocking Bird.

Why is it that the mournful sigh,
Heaves in my throbbing, anxious breast;
Why does the tear-drop dim my eye,
And sorrow glow with fervid zeal.

Alas! Poor Robin's dead—his lay,
No more shall cheer my lonely hours;
No more his warblings sweet and gay,
Shall charm me with their blithesome pow'rs.

At morning's early dawn, his note
Hail'd the first glimmering light of day;
How would he strain his little throat,
To chase my gloomy cares away.

Sweet Bird! I lov'd thee—thou wert dear,
To my torn heart, and much I grieve,
Full often falls the sorrowing tear,
That I, thy woes could not relieve.

No longer can thy cheerful strains,
Shed soft delight around my soul;
No longer will my cares and pains,
Cease at thy melody's control.

Yet, why should I at fate repine,
For thou hast made a happy change;
Thy plumes, indeed, no longer shine,
But dost thou round thy prison range.

But, thou art free'd from every care,
Belonging to life's troubled curse;
Thou sleep'st where none can e'er ensnare,
Beneath the grassy turf of grass. ANNA.

To those birds, whose affections are characterized by "a touch of the sublime," the following exquisite specimen is respectfully inscribed by their fellow partaker,

DIGGORY DUCKLEGS.

When first my infant Muse essay'd,
On trembling wing to soar,
Affrighted, terrified, dismay'd,
She veer'd to fly no more.

But now her wings grown firm again,
The venturous path she tried,
And should no cruel fate restrain,
She'll skeare the ambient skies.

For lo! in Harriet's sparkling eyes,
Beaming with beauty's fires,
My Muse, (who loves the fair) espies
That which her flight inspires.

Impell'd by this, on pinions soft
As down, she wings her way,
Uptorne, divorce her course shall
To realms where all is day.

First, from the azure cloud she'll snatch
The tint of Heav'nly hue,
And show its beauty cannot match
With Harriet's eye of blue.

Next from the snow-wreath cull'd in air,
Blest she possess whim,
To this will Harriet's bosom vie,
Prove as the day no night.

And when fair dying from his dreams,
Paints heav'n with ruddy streaks,
She'll steal from thence the fruitless beams,
To glow on Harriet's cheeks.

* * * * * *Entre Deux.*

TO MISS H. D. OF MARYLAND.

Though I cannot define, this soft and warm feeling
Which anxiously over this bosom is stealing,
Yet, perhaps, dearest maiden, 'tis thou that can't tell,
Why the fondest of fancies on thy image dwell.

Do not think me presumptive, thou open to speak,
When the colour of joy flushes all over that cheek,
Where the rose with the lily together combine,
So enticing to steal away, this heart of mine.

And the love, which is beaming, beneath thy soft eye,
Like a shaft from young cupid's swift arrows that fly!
Think of true constant hearts would fix to make selection,
Nor strain this young breast, with the darts of affection.

ALBERT.

YOUTH.

Whose hast thou flown? O season of my youth,
Whose hast ye fled? O days devoid of care;
Where are those traits of innocence and truth?
That happiness of many an early year.
Those happy seasons, of the purest kind,
When peace and pastime drown the looks of woe,
When virtue sparkles in the youthful mind,
And nature, doth her choicest gifts bestow.
Ah! long are this those times have sunk to rest,
Returning never, to this earth again;
The days when we with all those gifts were blest,
Have flown forever from a world of pain.
That is the spring of all our early days,
The happiest season of our earthly years;
When summer heats to fly more scorching rays,
We smoke our arrows hot by autumn's stars. G.

ACROSTIC.

A modest, unassuming, gentle maid,
No vanity in her is seen display'd,
Nor trifling airs, nor foolish ways has she,
Eliza is believed with constancy.
Let other mortals seek for Beauty's brow,
I've found both love and beauty center'd here,
Zealous in love I'll prove in ev'ry vow,
And to this breast, thou shalt be doubly dear.

ALBERT.

THE MORALIST.

Oh Death! inevitable fate, why wilt thou be so imperative? why dost thou lay thy chilling hand upon us with so little lenity? why must the youth, just at the verge of manhood, the pride of a fond mother's heart, and the only prop of her declining years, when he is just beginning to verify the fondest hopes of future eminence, when he has just concluded a long and expensive course of study, and is about to usher himself upon the world, as a professional character or has, by his merit, obtained some office of emolument, and would shield an affectionate parent from the cares and pains of suffering poverty, and tend to make her last day's comfortable, by the reflection, that all her trials and exertions were not expended for nought—why, at such a crisis as this, must thy scythe of destruction be stretched forth? why has death, the king of terrors, claimed as his victim, one who was a dutiful Son, a warm and constant friend, an affable and affectionate youth; one beloved by all who knew him, and whose good qualities were admired by all who were acquainted with them. Let us not anticipate an answer, but exclaim with fortitude, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away—blessed be the name of the Lord." Although he has been nip'd off in the bud of experience, and in the spring of manhood and youthful vigour, let our consolation be in the belief that his spirit has soared to a brighter region, to enjoy more permanent and lasting happiness; and oh! may it not be our misfortune to have parted with him forever; but, rather let us employ our days, so that we may ensure, a meeting never to part again.—Long shall memory hold forth to the writer of these remarks, the knowledge of the virtues of his deceased friend; and though his merit demands a better Eulogium, may the critic pause, and weep o'er the sorrows of a widow'd mother, ere he raise his rod of Literary censure. R. M.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6th 1824.

"Worthily to love, and fondly to devote ourselves to the happiness of another, who deserves our high regard, is not condemned by religion. It is not even a weakness which it permits and deplores; but a virtue which it sanctions and commands. And the heart that is deceived or betrayed, need not augment its anguish by self-reproach. —Love is not only an innocent but a noble passion. When guided and controlled by religion, it is the germ of all social virtues—the cement and the solace of the virtuous relations of human life.—When rewarded with the hallowed possession of its object, it strews the path of duty with flowers, and scents the air with fragrance; when unfortunate, and ill-requited, it becomes absorbed in high and holy principles—investing resignation with unwonted sublimity, and extracting from earthly disappointment, the calm satisfaction of heavenly hope. The process by which it is thus transformed, may impair the fragile tenement in which it is enshrined, and the dross of mortality, in such a furnace, may melt away into its kindred earth: but the soaring, unrobed spirit, returns to God who gave it, and at last enjoys repose where it first derived existence."

CHARITY.

Reader! without doubt thou hast often wept for the sorrows of the unhappy, and often sighed for their relief; and tears and sighs avail not while the hand of Charity is closed to their wants. Has Providence been bountiful, and blessed you with fortune and friends? Show the sincerity of your gratitude by your affection for his creatures, and your bountiful distribution of happiness and comfort to the needy and distressed: then shall your years roll away in contentment, and your mouldering ashes rest in peace

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SELECTANEA—No. 3.

Hobbes was much pleased with the following epitaph, which was made for him, to be engraven on his tomb stone:

THIS IS THE PARTHENOPEAN'S STONE.

The punning Fuller would have been delighted with this for himself:

HERE LIES FULLER'S EARTH.

And now, whilst speaking on epitaphs, what think you, Messrs. Editors, of the following one on a Watchmaker?

Here lies, in an *horizontal* position,
The *outside case* of
Peter *Pendulum*, Watchmaker,
Whose abilities in that line were an honour
To his profession.
Integrity was the *main spring*,
And Prudence the *regulator*,
Of all the actions of his life.
Humane, generous, and liberal,
His *hand* never *stopped*,
'Till he had relieved distress.
So nicely *regulated* were all his *motions*,
That he never went wrong,
Except when set *a-going*,
By people
Who did not know
His *key*:
Even then, he was easily
Set right again.
He had the art of disposing of his *time*
So well,
That his *hours* glided away
In one continued round
Of pleasure and delight,
'Till an unlucky *minute* put a period to
His existence.
He departed this life,
Wound up,
In hopes of being *taken in hand*
By his *Maker*,
And of being thoroughly *cleaned, repaired*,
And set *a-going*
In the world to come.

It would be no unentertaining, nor, perhaps, uninstructive labour, if some one of the learned triflers of the day were to amuse himself with making a collection of the apparently unmeaning phrases, which continue to be common in vulgar conversation, illustrating them with such historical facts, and forgotten customs, as may tend to point their origin. A diligent research of this kind would frequently be found as intimately connected with the elucidation of the history and antiquities of our country, as all the half-obliterated inscriptions of brass seals and rings, that have been so repeatedly delineated and published. In short, I question whether there is any of the phrases, however apparently ridiculous, or unmeaning, that would not, upon investigation, be found connected with some circumstance with which it would be useful, or at least curious to be acquainted.

Among a variety which might be instanced, few of these adages, will, perhaps, at first view, appear more unmeaning than that of *returning to the old trade of basket-making*. Yet this, perhaps, will be admitted to have derived its origin from the traditions of a humble kind of excellence, to which the empire of Britain once owed a part of its reputation, and to bear, in fact, no other interpretation (as its general application, indeed, would lead one to conclude) than that of sliding back into old habits, or returning to primitive occupations of more ignorant periods. In this opinion, I am supported by the historical fact, that the ancient Britons were noted for their ingenuity in making baskets, which they exported in large quantities to the continent, and particularly to Rome.

These baskets were of very elegant workmanship, and bore a high price, and are mentioned by Juvenal among the extravagant, expensive furniture of the Roman tables in this time.

Adde et bascaudas, et mille escaria, multum
cælati.

Baskets and richly sculptured vases add,

That these baskets were manufactured in Britain, we learn from Martial:

Barbara de pictis, veni Bascauda Brittannis,
Sed me, jam mavult, discere Roma suam.

We, for our own impartial Rome, would claim
A basket that from painted Britain came.

Nothing can better prove the very high estimation in which the baskets of ancient Britons were held by the polite Romans, than their thus laying a claim even to the invention of them.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following extracts from the third edition of a tract entitled, "Sermons to Asses," printed in the year 1769, and dedicated to several Ministers of the Gospel, are well calculated for the present times, and may not prove uninteresting to some of your readers:

"*Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens.*"—Gen. xlix. 4.

"Sermons to asses may appear strange to such as have lately read Sermons to young women; but they ought to consider that something is even due to asses. We read of the ass-kind preaching to mankind, and why may not men preach to asses? Some grave persons in black will say, this is an insult to mankind, and a reflection upon gentlemen in holy orders. The author can only say, he has followed the example of the patriarch *Jacob*, who preached to asses."—*From the preface.*

Remarks on creeds, &c. extracted from the Sermons.

"Is it not to use men like asses, to tell them they have a complete revelation of the will of God in the Scriptures, and yet impose many things upon them that are not mentioned therein? To say that the will of God is plain and perfect in all things pertaining to godliness, and yet allege, that it cannot sufficiently direct us into *truth* and guard against error, unless it is set forth by so many divisions, in *thirty-nine articles*, or *thirty-three chapters*, sounds something like a contradiction. Much need have men to be *strong in faith*, that are thus required to believe without evidence! *Rome* has gone far in the practice of absurdities, but she never required any other foundation but *implicit faith* to build them upon. What is not manifestly evident from the word of God, to every man that is required to *give his assent*, can never be an article of *his faith*; he may be so complaisant as to believe as the church does, in his words and public *confession*, but is an infidel at heart notwithstanding."

"So long as the pure oracles of God were the only creed of the Church, we find her members more *simple* and *sincere*, than ever they have been since; but as soon as the doctrine of *revelation* began to be clothed in a human dress, it did not strike the mind with such *reverence* and *godly fear*; afterwards men made more free with sin, and began to find *church authority* for committing it—till at last they could produce *indulgences* for almost any kind of *wickedness*."

"Can any people be accounted of any other character but that of Issachar in the text, who suffer such religious *slavery* and *absurdity* to be imposed upon them? Is the word of God imperfect, that it cannot direct men in all matters of religion, without being clothed with *human inventions*, and the *authority of the Church*? He is a christian that submits to the yoke of *Christ*, but a *slave* that takes on any other. Shall men pretend to impose any other burdens than the easy and light burdens Christ has required? Let us be *christians*, and not *slaves*; not couch down like *Issachar* between *two burdens*, but *stand fast* in that *liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free*, and not suffer ourselves to be *entangled in any yoke of bondage*."

"The *love of money is the root of all evil*, and the passion for it prevails no where more than *near the altar*. Ah! ye *priests*! ye make us pay for all things: ye catch us as soon as we come into the world, and ye never lose sight of us till we return to dust. Our mothers must pay you *for* bearing of us—our fathers, for having us baptized. When we are married, and when we are buried, *ye must be paid*. When we come into the world, and when we go out of it, ye set a price upon our heads. And did these two demands satisfy you, we might forgive you, but as long as our heads are on our bodies, we must *satisfy* you every year for the *use of them*. You say *tythes* were appointed under the *law* for the *tribe* of *Levi*, and the sons of the *priesthood*: but remember, *ye Levites, Jesus Christ* was not of your *tribe*: he belonged to a tribe that did not serve at the altar; and he did not institute any *Priests*, nor give any laws concerning *tythes*."

"Balaam's conduct towards *his ass*, is something like the conduct of *religious* and *civil* ministers towards the people they *rule over*: and the language of the *ass*, like the fruitless complaint of an *enslaved people*. *Balaam* had his *ass saddled*, and *prepared* for mounting, before he got on to *ride*. It requires some *pains* to prepare a people to bear a *yoke* of *slavery* and *servitude*."

"If it would not give *offence* to some who have more *zeal* than *understanding*, I should compare the *articles* of the *Church of England*, and the *confession* of *faith* of the *Church of Scotland*, to the *trapping* of *Balaam's ass*: for it is by means of *these*, that the clergy ride upon the backs of the people. The *excommunication* of *those Churches*, I would compare to the *prophet's staff*, with which he belaboured his ass; for it is evident when common christians *start aside*, and begin to think for themselves, and are not tractable enough to *serve* their *devout masters*, that they *curse* them for *heretics* and *schismatics*."

"It is by means of *such trapping* as this now mentioned, that the *authority* of the *clergy* is supported: for they could not *ride* without *their saddles*. Were once the *common people* to receive nothing as *their creed* but the *Scripture*, the *clergy* would soon have no more *authority* than what their *good services*, and good conversation procured them. They would then be obliged to be *helpers of the joy of Christians*, but should no longer be *lords of their faith*. Good men will always respect their teachers, as long as they are examples of goodness, and condescend to men of low degree: but such as understand the *New Testament* will reject all dominion over their consciences but the *lordship* of *Jesus Christ*. When men have not the exercise of private judgment allowed them as their natural privilege, but are marked down as *heretics* for every *deviation* from the *national creed*, they are much in the same situation with the *prophet's ass*."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

In your last Saturday Evening Post, you published an account of the dissection of a "Coquette's heart." By giving the following an insertion in your paper, you will oblige,

Your's, &c. FRANCIS.

DISSECTION OF A BROKEN HEART.

A short time since, a young lady who was possessed of every virtue that confers dignity and lustre on the female character died. She had long pined under the tortures inflicted by that faithful servant of death, the consumption; and, as mental dejection seemed to have produced her bodily malady, it was concluded to dissect her heart, in order to discover whether it could afford any clue to the mystery which was connected with her illness. Accordingly, a "skilful professor of Anatomy" was engaged to perform the operation, and it was soon discovered that she died of that incurable disease—A BROKEN HEART. The heart was very arid; its juices were dried up by long grief. Although they thus perceived what had been her disease, they feared that the cause of it must ever remain a secret to them. However, they concluded to inspect the core of the heart, and, on narrowly investigating it, they saw the likeness of a young man, who seemed formed for the purpose of fascinating the tender sex, but in his eye could be discerned a certain expression which told of perfidy and dark deceit. With the aid of a microscope, the following lines were found punctured on the heart: over them was inscribed Shakspeare's beautiful sentiment,

"Love is not love which altereth,
When it alteration finds."

I am a poor, a broken heart!
I rested all my hopes on one,
Who in me planted sorrow's dart,
And smil'd in joy at what he'd done!
I gave him all that heart could give;
Deep in my folds his form I wore;
For him, alone, I wish'd to live;
His image fill'd my inmost core!

More constant heart where could he find?
Could he on earth a truer meet?
Oh! no—and yet, with soul unkind,
For all my love he gave deceit!
Oh! when he gain'd this heart, a vow
Of Love was given—'twas softly spoken;
It then was gay—what is it now?
A heart which blighted love has broken!

Yet, oh! my Henry, though thy breast
Hath wander'd from the love it vow'd—
Though cold in earth I soon shall rest,
Wrapp'd in the chill sepulchral shroud,
May Heav'n on thee its blessings pour;
May all life's joys await thee here;
May bliss be thine when life is o'er;
Of thee I ask but one—*one* tear!

From this it was too plainly seen what had caused her death, and the by-standers were more than ever convinced, that though a few, a very few faithless women, possessing coquette's hearts, may exist, woman is, in general, a kind and affectionate being, loving with truth and fidelity even when the object of her love is unworthy of it; and the physician remarked, that he had, in the course of his practice, found many cases of broken-hearted females, from "blighted love," but he never knew an instance of it in his own sex; and, he added, "How could heaven permit woman to be as false and faithless as some of her enemies have represented her to be, when it sent her on earth to cheer, to console, and to bless our sex?"

COLLECTANEA.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Most men take exquisite delight in seeing other people hanged: in all countries, curious and eager multitudes gather and press around the gallows to behold a fellow creature perish for his sins. The following incident, which happened in 1778, in the New Hampshire Grants, now Vermont, illustrates our remark:

One David Redding was convicted of treasonable practices, and sentenced to be executed on the 4th of June of that year. The curiosity, which, not much to the honour of human nature, has ever been manifested on such occasions, was on this greatly heightened by the fact, that a public execution had never been witnessed in Vermont. To this curiosity was added the strong feeling of indignation which such a crime was calculated to excite at that period. Under the influence of these feelings, a vast multitude collected to witness the execution. In the meantime, however, the learned counsel had discovered an important defect in the proceedings.—Redding had been tried by a jury of six only; and it was very unfortunately discovered that this was contrary to the common law of Great Britain, which required the verdict of twelve. Application was immediately made to the Governor and Council for a reprieve until a new trial could be had. The reprieve was granted at the moment the anxious throng were collecting to witness the execution.

With such a multitude, and on such an occasion, it was in vain to reason, or talk of the rights of Englishmen. They had pronounced the culprit guilty, and were not in a condition to learn upon what principle the verdict of the whole community could be set aside with so little ceremony. While they were agitated with mingled emotions of disappointment and indignation, Ethan Allen, suddenly pressing through the crowd, ascended a stump, and, waving his hat, exclaimed, 'attention the whole!' proceeded to announce the reasons which produced the reprieve, advised the multitude to depart peaceably to their habitations, and return on the day fixed for the execution, in the act of the Governor and Council, adding, with an oath, "You shall see some-body hung, at all events; for if Redding is not then hung, I will be hung myself!"

Upon this assurance the uproar ceased, and the multitude dispersed.

Redding was again tried on the 9th of June, and executed on the 11th.

The foregoing anecdote has been often related by those who were eye-witnesses of the scene, and accords too well with the spirit of the times, and the well known character of Ethan Allen, to leave a doubt of its authenticity.

Whether is Gin, Rum, or Brandy, the most Wholesome?—A question that is often asked. We have heard it defined by hypothetical reasoning: A piece of raw liver was put into a glass of gin, another into a glass of rum, and a third into a glass of brandy. That in the gin was, in a given time, partially decomposed; that in the rum, in the same time, not diminished; and that in brandy was quite dissolved. The argument deduced was, that the spirit in which the liver remained unchanged—namely, rum, was the *most wholesome*. Now we differ completely in our opinion; for we know that spirit cannot thus affect *living* animal matter; therefore the stomach cannot, ek the piece of liver, be dissolved; and we think that the spirit which decomposed the animal substance—namely, the brandy, is the most wholesome, because it is the most likely to dissolve the *animal food in the stomach*.—*Medical Adviser.*

How to catch and how to cure a Cold.

After this time of the year colds are easily caught, and difficult to cure. The following will be found effectual:—After a quick walk in the evening, sit in the draft to cool; the consequence will be a severe cold, attended with cough; the next day hoarseness, short breath, and much expectoration: in the evening, at seven, go to a well frequented tavern, and drink three or four glasses of strong punch, or stiff rum and water; stay till eleven, walk home cosey, and go to bed. you need not get up next day, but send for the apothecary; the following day for the physician, and the third day your friends will send for the undertaker. You will never feel the effects of an autumnal cold afterwards.

In the biography of Mr. Read, the following anecdote is introduced into an account of the attack made by the row gallies, in 1776, at the mouth of Christians creek, Delaware, upon the Roebuck and Liverpool frigates.

'We are informed by a venerable revolutionary naval officer, that he was captured three days after the battle, by the Liverpool, Capt Bouleau, who was a native of Scotland. The officer visited to our informant, that, in the heat of the fight, a row boat came from the shore manned with four boys, who placed themselves directly under the stern of his ship, and fired incessantly upon her.—His officer of marines, calling his attention to these juvenile assailants, exclaimed—"Captain, do you see those d——d young rebels? shall we fire upon them?" "No, no," cried the brave old Bouleau—"don't hurt the boys; *let them break the cabin windows!*"

At an English Opera House, last summer, a gentleman fell suddenly in love with a young lady, who sat with her mother and sister a few seats from him; tearing a black leaf out of his pocket-book, he wrote with a pencil, "may I inquire if your affections are engaged?" and handed it to her, which she showed to her mother. Shortly afterwards she wrote underneath his question, "I believe I may venture to say they are not; but why do you ask?" and returned him the paper.—The gentleman then wrote on another leaf, "I love you dearly, I am single, I have 1000*l.* a year, I am not in debt, I have a good house, and I only want a good wife to make me completely happy: Will you be mine? If you will, I promise, (and with every intention of keeping my word) to be an affectionate, indulgent, and faithful husband to you, and what more can I say?" The young lady was so much pleased with this declaration, that they immediately became acquainted, and, in about four months afterwards, with the leave of her parents, he led her to the hymenial altar.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AN INTERESTING EPISTLE.

MOLLY PRICE TO AUNT BECKEY.

Half-way House, Sept. 10, 1824.

Oh! dear me. Well, why did you not come over and heat oven for 'em at Long Beach this year, and see new house run up alongside Hornor's old one, with its fore-end right towards clear-water well, which has got a roof kiver on it now; and a wind-dog on a pole, top of sand-hill, pointing with his paw when wind ay'nt at north-east. My datter is down there as a help, and says when she toats a pail new house looks right at her, just like the great elephant she saw round at York, winter a-gone. Fayther, who has been boiling out oyle and about, says Hornor's old house, along-side of new one, looked to him like Solomon Shore's boat along-side of sloop Lady Washington, in Tuckerston creek.—Fayther is queer you know. Datter comes home seldom—just to tell us what she hears 'em talking about—the news and them at Shuffleboard's, where she says she stops sometimes, when toating water-pail. They have terrible room now, and a swarm like of boarders from Philidelphy and round. Fayther thinks himself a dab at cyphering and Jarsey law—so datter one time ask'd him, If new house has no celler under it, how can it have two sellers up stairs? Passing finger over bald pate three times, he could not tell.—Then how could Laws of Philidelphy break a wine-bottle over new house, and make Castle Fayette of it, if its under Laws of Jarsey at same time? He gave up. But when she ask'd him, If Tucker Beach and Long Beach have just fifty boarders a-piece, how then, she said they said at Shuffleboard, could Long Beach have one Moore there?—that fairly stagnated fayther.—Revolution times, he said, altered every thing. We have had our shear of two porpoises, thrown ashore in thorough-fare, and expected to get ten gallons oyl out on 'em, to sell, but fayther says now we only get five gallons and the matter of a pint. Oh! dear me—and the rains has been dreadful, winter a-gone; it come over our sand hills like a mill-tail, and t'other datter, that weaves some, and fayther and I, had to watch old chimney by the hour, fearing old fabrick would come down over our heads; and sure enough, and, to mend matters, I broke glass out of the left eye like of my old iron-rim spectacles, winter a-gone, and had to keep pieces in with a bit of cobler's wax, right in the middle, which makes me look half up-side-down, when sharking for segar stumps on grass-platt, thrown away off

peaza, by town-smokers, the wasteful critters.—I dare say they thought me a queer old body, but I did not mind them a pin; only when black sarpent, the waiter, give me his ugly grum look, shaking his white table-cloth off peaza, thinks says I, why these tarnel negurs must be brought over to take place of Beach folks, and make fox-grape-pye—just as if Aunt Becky now, could not make their warm-bread and hot-cake, and boil eggs for 'em, (if they must have it,) every morning to breakfast. A bit of brick, out of old fabrick chimney, give fayther a terrible bat on the head, while boiling out the oyle, and he is going up to Liberty's to see the price and the prospects. Datter says oyle is dreadful cheap round at York, she hears—and they are all so dreadful clever to her down at new-house—all so polite and clever together at shuffle-board, and sometimes marching like, up and down peaza, to their own music. Ladies with half-neck waists, and little leather saddle-bags on one arm, for pockets like, and some with little, tiney market baskets, just big enough, she said, to hold a needle and thread. Then datter said, dandy gentlemen had on boot-heels all shod with iron, which made such a stamping noise, like horses, when they go up two pair stairs to Castle Fayette, to snap off necks of claret bottles, by way of cork-screw, making red sea, like, on the floor, and then off to Barnegat. Sometimes, just to keep off musquitoes, squeak went cook's fiddle—helter skelter—chairs and tables—dining table down the middle. Then again, at one in the morning, uncasy gentlemen from Castle Fayette, would come down and wake up poor cook and fiddle-string—chusing their own lit segars for partners, danced old Virginney and cowtillions. No harm—all funny and merry. Then regular every morning, by star-light, they heard Coffer-dam march—Bathe, bathe! Oh! dear me—what heaps of money the Bay state folks is making. Thinks says I, what would a York shilling, put in a hat, be to spending people? and it would do us so much good, and them no harm. (I mean the boarders.) After all, nothing I covet so much as large round, shining spectacle glasses Landlady has in her silver rim she has on, setting in her cubby like, a-head the bar, where she keeps fox-grape pye and giblets from black sarpents, and the up-beach sheep-headers—if she would truck, I would give her my iron rim and oyle for the odds, if fayther would. Datter says Jacob's boat brought a swarm from your house to dine down there to dinner; and she heard a French gentleman tell 'em at Shuffleboard, says he, "Mr. Long Beach, if you have plenty of de *skiphead*s here, at your Beach, we have over at house of Mr. Jacobs Willett, de *muskeets* plenty, too much; and chip-fire smoke put Aunt Beckey's eyes out, only Jenkins bring down Doctor Boveweer's eye-salve, made of glue and saw-dust, which make 'em in gain, good as ever." Ship heads and muskeets! Fayther thinks you must have had a wrack come ashore. Oh! dear me—our only hope now is a wrack only. Datter says a newspaper that comes to new house from Bay State folks, gives us a terrible name at wracking. "I wonder if they are better in Bay State—all along shore to Groton—where they make terrible wracks of Religion?" fayther said. He got a chance over to Tuckerton last Sabbath, in Solomon Shore's boat, after grounding twice on Goose Bar, and heard Phildelphy down-town Preacher give it to town's-folks for Beach capers, and Tuckerton folks for toating 'em over to Beaches on Sabbath for hire; and some for travilling about on that day, without need-cessity for it—and he said we got it all round, judge and jury. Datter said, that's right. Fayther had been up at Liberty's (who is dreadful ailing) about the oyle, and York prices, and was telling datter that weaves, and I, about a down-right upset out of a skiff, and a Sunday on peaza, where some of our Beach-boys out-talked iron-heels gentlemen, and give 'em two, about funny matters, when home comes datter from new house, with mouth open, and full of news. "Fayther," says she, "Fayette's come round at York, and was to take a French gentleman to Phildelphy to illuminate it with a Coffee House full of Sanderson lamp-oyle, to scorch the Governor at Phildelphy—with a thousand light-horse to walk all on foot round the State House, on a bed-spread to Washington, and take Cobwallis down to Yorktown, with Jefferson and Madison alongside, when he goes into Baltimore, with twenty-four steam boats, all joined together—one hundred and fifty to a square inch," she said. Fayther said she was a fool. But then, fayther thinks says he, if old La Fayette's come, and they should light up in Phildelphy, who knows what oyle may bring there. He goes over to-morrow, and if they get over without getting on Goose Bar, so as to come back, may-be I will go too; and if you should be on the main when I get over, I'll not fail to call, if I am spared, and take a ginger-bread. And while talking about fayther, and old war-times agone, and the wracks about Beaches and Inlets, may-be, take a comfortable pipe with you once more, *if you will, that is.* So no more, and until then, your's till death.

SCRAPS.

It appears by the court calender of the British Empire, (1824) that their army contains no less than 7 field marshals, 92 generals, 222 lieut. generals, 266 major generals, making 587 general officers; besides those who have local rank in their colonies. Great Britain is enabled to support this great number of veterans in honor by the following system: No officer receives half pay for any higher rank than that of Lieut. Colonel. If actually employed as a general, he receives the proper full pay of his rank: and most of them are colonels of regiments, situations which on an average produce about £1000 per annum ($4 444 44)

In the British army there are the following regiments: 2 life guards, 1 horse guards, 7 dragoon guards, 17 dragoons, 3 foot guards, 93 foot, making a total of 123 regiments. Besides these, are the artillery, rifle brigade, waggon train, East India forces, militia, &c. Of the 123 regular regiments, but very few are commanded by officers of so low a rank as Major General; not one by a Colonel. Major Generals are often Lieut. Colonels of regiments, receiving the pay without doing much duty as such however. There are 233 Colonels, 849 Lieut. Colonels and 941 Majors, making a grand total of 2610 field officers; all of whom are more or less supported by the government.

In the Navy there are 56 Admirals, 64 Vice Admirals, 73 Rear Admirals, besides 30 yellow or superannuated Admirals, who have rank and pay but can never command, making 223 Admirals.—Of these only 9 are in absolute military command; all receive half pay, and many have governments and political situations to support them.

Very few of the British nobility encounter the hardships of the ocean. Occasionally a younger son goes into the service and comes in time to the family honors, by the death of a brother. But the army is the favorite service of the nobles. A few Scotch Lords, who are generally needy, are in the navy; though most of the navy Lords are creations. There are 823 Captains, 819 Commanders, 3708 Lieutenants and 553 Masters.—Probably they have 500 sail of sea-worthy vessels. Of these, perhaps 100 sail of good ships of the line might be employed.

In England there are 19 dukes, 16 marquesses, 105 earls, 21 viscounts, and 143 barons, making a total of 304 peers of Great Britain. To these must be added the 16 elective peers of Scotland, and 28 for Ireland, and 9 peerages which are at present held by females, and it gives a total of 357; the whole number of which the House of Lords can consist, without new creations. Not a fifth of this number ordinarily attend, many very seldom, and some never.

In Scotland there are 8 dukes, (all English peers but one,) 3 marquesses, (one an English peer,) 38 earls, (16 English peers,) 4 viscounts, (2 English peers,) and 4 countesses in their own rights, 2 of whom are married to English peers and have children. Total, 85 Scotch peerages—to these may be added 5 or 6 recent restorations.

In Ireland there is one duke who is an English peer, 12 marquesses, (9 English peers,) 77 earls, (24 English peers,) 48 viscounts, (9 English peers) 72 barons, (11 English,) and 4 peeresses, one of whom is an English peeress, and one the wife of an English peer. Total, Irish 215. If the English peerages be subtracted from the Scotch and Irish, and the remainder added to the above number of 313, it will give 553 peerages in the three kingdoms, existing in different families or branches of families. From this number the royal family are excluded.

There are 645 baronets of Great Britain, 139 of Scotland, or, as they are called, of Nova Scotia, and 93 of Ireland. Total, 877. In addition to these, a great number of peers have baronetcies among their other titles. The eldest baronet is Sir Edmund Bacon, who only dates from May 22, 1611. The English nobility is the least ancient of any in Europe, though some few families are of great antiquity. It is entirely owing to the fact of their nobles blending so easily with the commons of their empire, that the aristocracy of their government is not only tolerable, but, for their purposes, admirable.

The oldest peerage in the British empire is the Earldom of Sutherland, which dates from the year 1066. It is now enjoyed by a female, who is the wife of the English Marquis of Stafford, so that after her death it will descend to her eldest son, the present Earl Gower, and will eventually merge in the marquessate.

Our own modest but effective establishments present a very striking contrast to the expensive ones of Great Britain. We have in the army 1 major-general, 2 brigadiers, 11 colonels, 11 lieut. colonels, and 11 majors, making 39 field officers, exclusive of the corps of engineers and the general staff. In the navy there are no admirals, no commodores, and only 25 post captains, 29 masters and commanders, and about 170 lieutenants.

PROGRESS OF METHODISTS.

Abstract of the "Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year 1824," just published.

Bishops—William M'Kendree,
Enoch George,
Robert R. Roberts,
Joshua Soule,
Elijah Hedding.

Travelling Preachers,	1272
Preachers admitted on trial this year,	138
Do. remaining on trial,	158
Do. admitted into full connexion,	139
Do. located this year,	48
Deacons,	213
Elders, elected and ordained this year,	97
Supernumerary Preachers,	43
Superannuated do.	67
Ministers expelled from connexion this year,	3
Do. withdrawn,	none
Do. died,	10

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

	Whites.	Colored.	Totals.
Ohio Conference,	36,348	193	36,541
Kentucky do.	21,552	3,139	24,621
Missouri do.	11,353	420	11,773
Tennessee do.	22,527	2,982	25,509
Mississippi do.	7,213	1,796	9,000
S. Carolina do.	24,909	14,736	39,645
Virginia do.	21,134	6,964	28,098
Baltimore do.	29,137	9,179	38,316
Philadelphia do.	27,890	7,920	35,810
New York do.	26,819	376	27,195
New England do.	21,398	227	21,625
Tennessee do.	24,475	86	24,161
Canada do.	6,072	22	6,150
Ditto Indians,		56	56
Total,	280,427	48,096	328,523
Total, last year,			312,540
Increase this year,			15,983

Increase of numbers	in 1820,	15,957
	in 1821,	21,256
	in 1822,	16,476
	in 1823,	14,908
	in 1824,	15,983
Increase the five last years,		84,580

LA FAYETTE KISSES.

Every thing is La Fayette, whether it be on our heads or under our feet. We wrap our bodies in La Fayette coats during the day, and repose between La Fayette blankets at night.—We have La Fayette bread, La Fayette butter, La Fayette beef, and La Fayette vegetables of every description, from the common turnip radish to the most dainty dish of celery; together with various other La Fayette articles too tedious to mention. Even the ladies distinguish their *proper* from *common* kisses, under the title of "*La Fayette smouches*" We understand, as an old revolutionary worthy was reading to his excellent wife (who was acquainted with La Fayette in the time of the revolution) the account of the grand and splendid *fete* given in honour of his arrival in Philadelphia, he received a hearty smack from the lips of his old spouse, '*there, my dear, there's a La Fayette kiss* for you."—"Pshaw, Ma," said the charming Julia, "how can you discriminate between a La Fayette kiss and any other?" "Why, very easy my dear," (answered the prudent mama) *any other* is such as your father gets now, and a *La Fayette* is such as I used to give him long before you were born." "There, Julia," said the frosty headed veteran, with a half smothered sigh, I am sure you must be convinced there is *some difference* now." Julia gave a voluptuous smile and contrasted so much coral with ivory, that if Cupid had been there he would not have scrupled to have stolen them, and said, "*Well done, ma*, and if the Marquis were here now I'd give him a La Fayette kiss too." Reader, what would you have given to have personated the Marquis at that happy interval?

London Female Fashions.

Ball Dress.—Dress of yellow *crepe lisse* over white gossamer satin; the dress elegantly ornamented with puckered flutings of gauze separated by satin rouleaux, and beautifully finished by bouquets of yellow roses; the petticoat part ornamented *a l' Arcadie*. The corsage plain with a Sevigne drapery across the bust. The sleeves composed almost of fine white blond. Eastern turban, the entire material divided by bands of finely wrought gold with a tasteful plume of white feathers, tipped and edged with yellow. Broad bracelets of wrought, or chased gold, with a ruby clasp. Necklace and ear-rings set *a l' antique*, of rubies and gold.

Sea side dress.—Round high dress of India muslin, with scolloped tuck foldings at the border, and blouse sleeves. French fichu pippet made of ribbon, in double points, the ends brought in front, under a belt of the same fastened with a gold buckle. Over the fichu pippet, a falling collar of fine lace. Bonnet of pink gros-de-Naples, with honeycomb edge of pink gauze; the crown ornamented with large boughs of broad pink ribbon.—Parosol of pistachio colour fringed with white.—Over the wrists of the dress, three bracelets of gold and garnets placed at equal distances. Maiden's blush-rose colored kid gloves and shoes.

London fashions.—The trimmings on dresses are more appropriate in their mixture and association of colours than they were last month; and white is now very generally worn all times of the day, either in fine cambric for the morning, the finest decca muslin for the dinner party, or the gossamer-like gauze lisse for the fete champetre. A dress of gros-de Naples, made partially high, and intended for social dinner parties is much admired; it is of a bright Apollo's hair colour; a collar falls over the shoulders, the edge in battlement indentures, finished by a very narrow binding, of lilac satin, which forms a beautiful association with the colour of the dress; this collar is ornamented besides with narrow lilac pearl silk beading and filagree wrought lilac buttons.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

THE KING OF FRANCE DEAD.—By the old line packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, arrived at New York, in 27 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his regular files of the London papers to the 14th.

Louis the 18th King of France, is dead. Europe has been long prepared for this event. The London Courier of the 13th, represented him to be at the last extremity; so swelled and feeble, and broken down, as to afford no hopes of recovery.

Louis the 18th was a well read gentleman, of a good disposition, and free from many of those vices which unfortunately distinguish kings. He has seen much trouble, and could have had but little pleasure since his restoration. He was a widower, and has left no legitimate children. He will be succeeded by his brother, the Count d'Artois, under the title of Charles X. The new king mounts the throne at a good age, as he cannot be less than 65 years of age. He is a rigid monarchist, and a bigot in religion; and the clergy will rejoice on his coming to the throne. His health, however, is good. The next in succession is the Duke d'Angouleme, who married the daughter of the unfortunate Louis 16th.

The Greek cause continues to triumph—Their late reverses seem to have inspired them with new vigour.

Things continued unsettled in Spain, and will continue so, as long as the French armies are quartered on the people.

The death of the king of France was announced at Liverpool on the day the James Cropper sailed.

Ireland still continues in a disturbed state. Considerable alarm had been manifested, in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners in various parts of Lancashire and Scotland.

The harvest in Great Britain and Ireland has been very abundant, and nearly all got in.

The Cotton market was considerably depressed.

Mr. N. M. Rothschild has contracted for a loan to the Napolitan Government to the amount of £2,500,000.

Sir Hudson Lowe has been appointed Governor of Antigua, and was about to sail to that place.

Considerable alarm existed in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners in various parts of Lancaster and Scotland.

Gen. San Martin had arrived in London, and was to embark in three weeks for Colombia with his staff, taking with him a splendid military equipment. General Alvarez and his staff, were also about to sail for South America.

It was understood that Lord Cochrane would return to England in January.

Mary Williams, a widow, and "a respectable looking woman," was lately convicted by a jury in England, of *horse stealing*. As soon as she heard the verdict, she fell into hysterics, and at length swooned in the arms of the jailer, exclaiming "My children, my children!" On her recovery, she was informed by the Court that her life would be spared, and that she would be recommended to the Crown for the extension of such mercy as the circumstances of the case would admit.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By an arrival at this port from Santa Martha, intelligence has been received from Bogota, giving an account of a decisive action fought in Peru, between Bolivar and the royalists, in which the latter were entirely defeated. The Colombian general, Cordova, was killed. Thus ends the war, and commences the freedom of Peru, achieved by the persevering bravery of the most gallant and most disinterested man known in modern times—the true patriot, *Simon Bolivar*.

Colonel Lima, first aid-de-camp of Gen. Paez, who came passenger in the Colombian brig of war Pichincha, Capt. J. S. Maitland, has politely furnished the following intelligence from Peru.

On his arrival at Porto Bello, on the 30th August last, he found official accounts had been received at Panama from upper Peru, stating that General Bolivar, in consequence of a misunderstanding that existed between the Royalist Generals Carratela and Olanetu, put himself in march from Trujillo, to attack Canterac, who was then at Pasco. Canterac retreated to the strong entrenchment of Jauja, in Upper Peru, and fortified himself there: but General Bolivar, after having blockaded Callao, and left in Lima the batallion of Zulia, two squadrons of Cavalry, and the guerillas of the country, pursued Canterac, and forced him from his entrenchments. Canterac again retreated precipitately into the interior, leaving some prisoners, who declare that he had no more than 6000 men; while Bolivar's army consists of 14,000, of which 10,000 were Columbians; with which force Bolivar was pursuing him. The prisoners were sent to Guayaquil, and from thence to Panima, in the corvette Santander, which arrived at Panama on the 9th August; and they were at the time of Colonel's Lima's departure, confined in the castle of Chagres. Among them were four Spanish colonels, and a number of subaltern officers of various ranks.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

William Darby, Esq. author of various geographical works of considerable merit, has undertaken a periodical publication, the first number of which has appeared, with the title "Geographical, Historical and Statistical Repository," to be issued monthly.

Commodore Daniels and Colonel Leima, aid to Gen. Paez, have arrived in this city, from Port Lemea, on a mission, as 'tis said, from the Columbian government.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 6th ult. states that a more favorable harvest than that of the present year in Great Britian is not remembered.

On her passage from Charleston, to New York, the crew of the ship President, took a shark off the Capes, in which they found a *cook's axe*, not much corroded, however long it might have remained in the maw of the ravenous animal, which so frequently accompanies ships for the prey it may obtain.

As an instance of the enlistment of general feeling in honouring La Fayette, so desolate was Easton, (Pa) on Friday week, and so lukewarm were those who staid, on every other subject, that there was no election held for Inspector or Assessor—not a vote was polled.

The Volunteers of Easton, (Pa.) return their sincere thanks to the Citizens of Philadelphia and Doylestown, for the polite attention they received during their stay among them, and assure them that the remembrance of it shall be among the most pleasing recollections of their lives.

The schr. Fly, Capt. Vandyke, of New York, was upset in a squall off the highlands of St. Martins, 11th August, and all hands lost.

The President of the United States, all the Secretaries of Departments, and Maj. Gen. Brown, have returned to Washington, from visits in the country.

Accounts from Havana to the 24th ult. are received at Charleston. The brig Rising States, of Boston, arrived from Key West, with information, that of 120 persons resident at Key West, 63 were sick.

New Castle, (Eng.) Coal is selling at $6, and Nova Scotia Coal at $8 a chaldron at Halifax.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says, that, the Rev. Mr. Colton, after a short residence in that town, sailed from thence on the 30th July last, in the brig Peregrine for Havre.

The brig Columbus sailed from Alexandria, D. C. for Port au Prince on the 9th instant, with about sixty passengers, people of colour, who intended to settle in Hayti.

For the week ending the 3d instant, there were forty-six deaths at Charleston—of which thirty-three were by yellow fever!

It is stated by an arrival at Baltimore, that Lord Cochrane had destroyed part of Pennambuco by means of bomb vessels.

The Washington Benevolent Society of Boston, has given its funds, about two thousand dollars, to the Society for erecting a Monument upon Bunker's Hill.

Very favourable accounts have been received in England of the new expedition to the North. It has made great progress on the 25th June.

The disasters by the late Hurricane on the Sea Board have been far beyond calculation. It is said that at least one hundred lives fell a sacrifice to the raging floods.

In the London Morning Herald, "A serious Clergyman," aged 30, advertises that he wants a wife, who possesses some property.

Mr. M'Adam's plan for making roads has been improved. Melted tar is poured over the stones to fill the interstices, and fine gravel is sifted over it before it cools.

The New York National Advocate says—"Lucien Bonaparte has chartered the ship Crisis, of this port, and probably has, ere this, embarked in her for New York."

Advices from Thompson's Island, as late as the 20th of September, state, that nothing had been heard of the U. S. schr. Wild Cat, during an absence of 24 days.

The Peruvian schr. Pentrinilla, upon which about $80,000 was insured in New York, has arrived at Guayaquil from Panama.

The name of the post office at Mentz, Cayuga, New-York, has been changed to that of Port Byron.

The poor rates in England amount to the enormous sum of nine shillings a head on the whole population of that country.

The ship Oris, and the brig Alert, both belonging to New York, have been captured by Columbian privateers, on their passage from Cadiz to Havana.

The London Literary Gazette, makes very "honourable mention" of the new American novel Redwood.

Above one hundred labourers are now employed in constructing the fortifications at Brenton's Point, (Newport Harbour.)

Capt. Shaw, of Mercer, (Maine) has made 24 good bricks in one minute, and 1260 in an hour. It is believed he can make 30 in a minute, 1800 in an hour, and 15,000 in a day.

American Surgery.—For the first time in America, the operation of taking off the thigh at the hip joint, was performed lately at the New York Hospital, by Valentine Mott, the Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The patient, says the American, was a boy of about twelve years of age, labouring under a case of *necrosis*, or decay of the thigh bone. The operation was completely successful—and was endured by the little patient with great fortitude. His symptoms since, have, as we are informed, been of the most favorable kind; and if he survives, as we hope he will, this great and dangerous, but in his case unavoidable experiment, will confer renewed honor on the already distinguished operator, and add to the renown of the profession in this country.

General Barton.—There appeared some time since, a paragraph from a Hartford paper, stating that this officer of the Revolution, was languishing in a prison in Vermont, for debts which poverty prevented his cancelling. It is now said, that Gen Barton has no just claim upon the government or the state—that he has all along had the means of extricating himself from his confinement, if he had been so disposed—that he held a lucrative office in the Custom House, until his detention in Vermont, and that his son occupies the same place—that his family are in easy circumstances, and that his absence in Vermont is a voluntary act on his part.

We regret the loss of another meritorious officer, in the death of Lieut. Francis B. Gamble, late commander of the U. S store ship Decoy. Lieut G. departed this life on board his ship on the 20th of last month, off Cape Hatteras, on his passage from Key West, after an illness of five days, of bilious fever. This dispensation of Providence has deprived the service of the third brother of the same family, all of whom were in the United States' Navy. The first was Lieut. Peter Gamble, who was killed in battle on Lake Champlain while acting as First Lieutenant of Com. Macdonough's ship; the second was Capt. Thomas Gamble, commander of the U S. ship Erie, who died in the Mediterranean—and Francis is the third.

LATE GALE.—A gentleman at Darien, N C. in writing the particulars of the late gale, to his friend at Boston, says, "I suppose in our county not short of one hundred persons have been destroyed; some of them the most heart-rending and melancholy cases—whole families separated and crushed amid the ruins of the buildings, or drowned in the water thrown up from the sea. I look upon it as death to all our prospects. I do not know what is to become of the country."

It is observed in the London Courier, after a narrative of a singular suicide in that capital; "It is remarkable that within a circumference of two hundred yards, within the last twelve months, five persons have committed suicide."

Sad affair.—A letter received in Frankfort, Kentucky, from Hopkinsville, mentions that Mr. George Loftus was stabbed there, on the 11th inst. by Mr. Warkfield, lately Cashier of the Branch Bank, of Kentucky in that place, and died of the wound on the same day. The act was perpetrated at about three o'clock in the morning, the parties having passed the night in drinking porter. What controversy or provocation produced such a fatal result is not mentioned.

Defects of the English tongue.—At our late county sessions, says an English paper, two men, named Riggs and Foster, were charged with stealing 36lb. of hay. It was given in evidence by the prosecutor, that the field from which it was taken had been mowed two days: he was then asked, if in that time it had attained the state of *hay?* No, Was it *grass* then? No. Then, sir, by what appellation do you call it? The farmer could not answer. The lawyer confessed he was at a loss for a *word* to name it by: and the indictment was quashed.

Dangerous pets.—A man made his appearance in the village of Genese, N. Y. lately, "with a number of rattle snakes, which he carried in a box. While there, he handled his snakes as very harmless things, even allowing them to crawl on his face! He was frequently cautioned against exposing his life in this manner; but disregarding the advice of more prudent persons, he took out his snakes at Mr. Bristol's, at the Connesus, and while one was crawling on his mouth, or rather between his lips, he received a bite on the temple, of which he died next morning, a spectacle of indescribable horror. He was decently interred by the inhabitants of that place.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 9th ult. contains the followig remarks:

The Yellow Fever still rages throughout our devoted city with more malignancy than has ever been witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. Active manhood furnishes a majority of the victims, yet neither age, sex nor color, are exempt from the attacks of the fell destroyer. The commendable prudence of a portion of the unacclimated, who were here at the commencement of this afflicting visitation, induced them to leave the city, and seek an exemption from disease at the different healthy retreats within fifty or sixty miles of us; but enough remain to swell the daily bill of mortality, and give visible proof how short is the preparation, how sure is the journey to the grave. We do but execute our duty in warning strangers, we mean those who can remove at a small sacrifice, of the danger which they seem to court, of the anxiety and pain which they must awake in their friends, here, or at a distance by remaining amongst us. It is the lot of the writer of this paragraph, to hear daily or hourly, the jests and scoffs of the healthy and athletic—the next morning's sun breaks on them a fevered mass of disease—another finds them much better, and to the enquiries of friends, the attendants reply, "he is nearly well, more frightened than hurt," &c.—the third day's sun sets on a new made grave, which upon enquiry we hear contains the remains of the scoffer, the wilful tempter of his fate.

Our levee and streets present a cheerless sight; the former has but four or five square rigged vessels at it, and the latter are deserted by the brisk, bustling men of business, who gave animation and importance to the city, and have succeeded to a few scattering saunterers or slow gaited merchants, or lawyers, who have become inert from the want of employment.

An accident befel the venerable and estimable patriot Judge Duval, at Washington city, on Tuesday. Whilst descending the Capitol Hill, owing to the firing, or the bustle and the crowd, the horses which drew his carriage, became unruly, and the foot-board giving way, the driver was precipitated from his seat, and the carriage dashed to pieces against one of the trees on the avenue. One of the Judge's arms was broken in two places. The ladies in the carriage were hurt but slightly—the driver considerably. We are glad to learn that the Judge is doing well.

Judge Rochester, closed a long and arduous Circuit in Rochester, N. Y. last week. John H. Ribby was convicted of manslaughter, in killing his wife, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. It appears upon the trial that Ribby, having become jealous of his wife, beat and kicked her in a most barbarous manner. The deceased was in delicate circumstances, and in about a week after it was proved that her husband beat her, was taken prematurely ill and died. The wife of Ribby was proved to have been a mild, affectionate, uncomplaining victim to the most brutal cruelty. She made no complaints of ill treatment to her parents, and just before she died, when her mother pressed her to say whether she had not been injured, she replied "*it is better that you should not know.*" Ribby was sentenced to the State Prison for fourteen years.

MERMAID.

Extract from the log book of the ship Leonidas, sailing from New York towards Havre, Asa Swift, master; May 1817. Lat. 44, 6, north.

First part of the day, light, variable winds and cloudy; at 2 P. M. on the larboard quarter, at the distance of about half the ship's length, saw a strange fish. Its lower parts were like a fish; its belly was all white; the top of the back brown, and there was the appearance of short hair as far as the top of its head. From the breast upwards, it had a near resemblance to a human being, and looked upon the observers very earnestly; as it was but a short distance from the ship all the afternoon, we had a good opportunity to observe its motions and shape. No one on board ever saw the like fish before; all believe it to be a Mermaid.

The second mate, Mr. Stephens, an intelligent young man, told me the face was nearly white, and exactly like that of a human person; that its arms were about half as long as his, with hands resembling his own; that it stood erect out of the water about 2 feet, looking at the ship and sails with great earnestness.

It would remain in this attitude, close along side, ten or fifteen minutes at a time, and then would dive and appear on the other side. It remained around them about six hours. Mr. Stephens also stated that its hair was black on the head and exactly resembled a man's; that below the arms, it was a perfect fish in form, and that the whole length from the head to the tail about five feet.

Communicated by Mr. Elisha Lewis, of New-Haven, (Conn.) a respectable merchant.

Norfolk, Oct. 11.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S SCHR FOX.

The U. S. schooner Fox, Lieut. Commandant Ritchie, from Havana, via Key West, went up the bay yesterday. From Comdt. Ritchie we learn, that the Wild Cat is supposed to be lost—Lieut. Legare, who was left sick at Havana, had partly recovered his health. The Fox left Havana 20th ult. with a convoy bound to the United States, and arrived at Key West next day. The Weasel, Lieut. Boardman, sailed same day with two vessels under convoy for the coast of Yucatan, to proceed to the Gulf on a cruize. The Shark, Lieut. Commandant Gallagher, sailed a few days before for same place, via Thompson's Island. The Ferret, Lieut Com. Bell, arrived at Key West on the 30th, and sailed next day for Matanzas.—On Thursday morning last, the Fox ran under the stern of the light boat, off Hatteras, and spoke her N. W. by W. 4 leagues from the light house.—She seemed to weather the storm very handsomely.

THE NATION's GUEST.

General La Fayette arrived in the city of Washington, according to previous arrangement, about one o'clock, on Tuesday. After being received with due honour by the City Authorities, he was conducted by them to the residence of the President, from whom his reception was as cordial as that which he has received from any of his fellow citizens. He left Baltimore on the afternoon of Monday, with his Son and Secretary, accompanied by a part of the Baltimore Committee of Arrangements, Colonel Dickerson and Colonel Lloyd, the Aids of the Governor of Maryland, and escorted by Captain Hollingsworth's handsome cavalry company of Greys from Elk Ridge. Fourteen or fifteen miles from Baltimore, at 6 o'clock in the evening, they were met by the first Bladensburg troop of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Sprigg, (late Governor of the State of Maryland,) and the General and suite were escorted by this fine company (the Elk Ridge troop having taken leave) to Rossburg, which place they reached about ten o'clock at night, having been joined at Vansville, by Capt. Snowden's company of riflemen mounted. The General lodged at Rossburg Hotel, where preparation had been made for his comfortable accommodation.

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that on the very spot where the Cathedral, at Baltimore, now stands was pitched, in the Revolutionary War, the tent of General La Fayette.

The Secretary at War has issued an order to Col. Eustis, to prepare the U.S. troops at Fortress Monroe, to repair to York Town by the 19th.—Col Jessup, Quarter Master General, has directed all the tents fit for service at Washington, to be prepared for the celebration. They amount to 352 common tents, and 15 wall tents.

Gen. La Fayette is to embark, on the 17th inst. at Alexandria, accompanied by the military staff of the Governor of Virginia, and arrive at York on the 18th to dinner, on the 21st he will visit Williamsburg—on the 22d he will go to James town, and there embark about noon for Norfolk.

Green-Room Intelligence.

The Baltimore Theatre opened for the winter season, on Monday evening, the 11th inst. The play was Venice Preserved, or a Plot Discovered; and the comedy of Midnight Hour, for an afterpiece.—Mr. Conway made his first appearance in that city, as Jaffier; Mrs. Wood performed the character of Belvidera. Mr. C. appeared again on Wednesday evening, as Hamlet.

Cooper has been performing, with success, for two weeks past, at the Park Theatre, N. York.

Mr. Pelby, who has absented himself for some time from the Dramatic circles, has engaged with the managers of Chatham Garden Theatre, New-York. His appearance there for the first time occurred on Monday evening last, in the tragedy of

Fazzio; he performed Rolla with considerable eclat. Mrs. Hughes, an interesting actress, filled the character of Cora.

The Albany Theatre has been leased by the proprietors to Mr. Charles Gilfert, the present manager of the Charleston Theatre.

Mr. Hewlet, chief tragedian of the New York African Theatre, has sailed for Liverpool, in one of the packets, for the purpose of having a bit at the metropolis. He will give entertainments after the fashion of Matthews, and calculates to make a few sovereigns by the trip.

Mr. Philipps is playing with Braham, Pearman, Miss Stevens, &c. at the English Opera House.—He has brought out a pupil of his, a young lady of sixteen, who is very highly spoken of, and is expected soon to be regarded as the best singing actress in London.

Covent Garden Theatre was to open on the 27th of September, and Drury Lane on the 29th. Macready was to superintend the tragedies at the latter house. Miss L. Paton was engaged by Mr. Elliston for three years.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated May 3. The performances at the Theatre on Monday commenced with Shakspeare's tragedy of Othello. Othello appeared in a military cocked hat, Russian boots, and something over his shoulders more resembling a Roman toga than any other theatrical apparel which I can liken to it. The Senators all wore large helmets and sandals—Cassio appears to be drinking with a mixed company in a tavern, when Iago enters and sings a song, the subject of which is that Englishmen can never fight till they have eaten roast beef and drank sufficient to make them insensible of what they are doing. Iago and Cassio then danced a mock minuet, when Cassio sang a song, and the other characters joined in chorus. In the fight which took place between Cassio and Roderigo, the seat of the latter was pierced first by Cassio and then by Iago. Roderigo, after about half a dozen somersets, (after the style of Grimaldi,) tumbled down at the back of the stage. A wheelbarrow was then brought on the stage, guarded by a file of soldiers, into which were placed both Cassio and Roderigo, and wheeled off. Othello smothered Desdemona with a pillow at least six feet in length. Emilia then came running in, pursued by her husband with a naked sword in his hand, who aiming it at his wife, struck Othello, and both immediately fell to fighting, when Iago was mortally wounded, and drove off in the same barrow which conveyed Cassio and Roderigo. Othello then rushed to the back of the stage, and after imprinting a few kisses on the cheek of his murdered wife, fell on his sword, and then died. The house was very full, it being the first night of its being performed in St. Petersburgh. The house is smaller than the Hay market, and is lighted with oil.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1824.

The spleen displayed by the writer of a note received by us, under the fictitious signature of "A Subscriber," compels the belief, that the rejected article of which he complains, though we are not aware what its merits were, deserved the fate it met, as nothing exalted or refined could come from so illiberal a source.

We understand, that in order to give more efficacy to the subscriptions at present making for the laudable purpose of erecting a monument, commemorative of the immortal Washington, no sum, however small, will be rejected; we therefore hope, that every individual will tender his mite, and thus prove his veneration and gratitude for the services of the father of his country.

We have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mr. M. T. C. Gould, a gentleman of celebrity as a Stenographer, at present in this city, giving lessons in the art of Short-Hand writing, at the Shakspeare Buildings. From our knowledge of Mr. G's talents as a teacher, and the excellence of his system, we have no doubt those gentlemen who wish to acquire a practical acquaintance with Short Hand, so useful in many cases, have at present a better opportunity of doing so, than may shortly occur again.

The election in this city and county, on Tuesday, was conducted, excepting in one instance, with more propriety than has heretofore marked the proceedings on like occasions. John Wurts, Esq. is elected to represent the first congressional district—Joseph Hemphill, Esq for the second district—and Daniel H. Miller, for the third district. The democrats have elected Conrad Wile, county commissioner, and Benjamin S. Bonsall, auditor, by large majorities. James A. Mahany, George M. Baker, Robert O'Ned, David Snyder, Jonathan T. Knight, Joseph Starne, and Joel B. Sutherland, are elected to represent the county of Philadelphia in the state legislature. The federalists have elected six members of Assembly, five members of the Select Council and 19 members of the Common Council.—Mr. S. E. Weir, on the democratic council ticket, has succeeded by a small majority over S. J. Robbins, one of the federal candidates.

A work, promising much usefulness to the historian and politician, is about to be commenced in Washington city, under the auspices of Messrs. Gales & Seaton. It is to be entitled, "A Register of Debates in Congress," intended to comprehend a more full Report of Speeches on topics of general interest than has ever before been published, or than can possibly be given through the ordinary and limited channel of a newspaper. This compilation will be printed with great regard to accuracy, and will be confined to an octavo sized page; about five hundred of which will constitute the first volume. It is to be commenced as soon in the next session, as there may be materials for one form of eight pages: these will be transmitted to subscribers in distant parts of the union, as they are published, or they will be kept in the publication office until the volume is completed, for the reasonable price of three dollars, to be paid in advance. "Every one who takes an interest in our political history, (says the publishers) as well as all those who engage in the duties of political life, must have felt and lamented the want of a Record of Debates in Congress, in a convenient form, with indexes which might lead the inquirer to any subject debated, and to the name of any one who was engaged in debate. Such a work would be an elementary book for young politicians, and we have no hesitation in asserting, that the possession of such a one, from the commencement of the existing government to this day, would be of immense value to the nation, were it only to show what has heretofore been said upon questions which are continually recurring for discussion, and producing needless consumption of time by superfluous debate. What is true of the years that have past, will, as soon as they are gone, be equally true of those in which we live."

A work of this kind, so long neglected or not thought of, will no doubt meet with an extensive support from the members of the two houses of Congress, the judiciary, and the public generally, who will be enabled to more-up the many and brilliant displays of wisdom and eloquence which are made in the course of a session, by some of the greatest statesmen and orators in the country. The gentlemen who have undertaken this more-orsous task, are well qualified for it, as they are located in the very arena of legislation, and are disposed to furnish a correct and impartial view of the political economy of the United States Government. We shall cheerfully receive subscriptions to this work and give such information as we possess about it.

A call is made upon the benevolent feelings of the citizens of Philadelphia, in behalf of those youth of the metropolis and its districts, who are suffered to roam vagrant, neglected and uneducated, while so many avenues to instruction and improvement are kept open for their benefit. The controllers of the public schools ask for assistance in the discharge of those duties necessary to advance the purposes of the institution. Many of the evil habits which are found growing on society, have been imbibed in early years, when the mind was without the light of wholesome instruction to check their noxious growth. It is desirous that such a plan should be adopted as will draw the rising generation, more generally, out of the paths of error and strife, into which many of them are ever heedlessly running. It is a proud reflection to know that upwards of twelve thousand children have received the benefits of the institution, since its establishment five years ago, and yet how much greater might have been this number, had those little thoughtless fellows, who are suffered to idle and dissipate their time in all manner of ways, in our streets, been called from their folly, and shown how much better it is to cultivate the mind: to read and learn arithmetic and geography—that when the opportunity arrives, they may not be wanting in the common rudiments of education to commence their fortunes in this theatre of trials and temptations. Those public agents, and others whose official duties and charitable services lead them to a frequent intercourse with that class of children most wanting attention, will, it is hoped, contribute much towards ameliorating their condition.

The American Monthly Magazine, for October, lies open before us, and as we hastily peruse its contents, we shall present our readers with some comments thereupon. When this periodical was first ushered into an existence in the world of letters, we hailed its appearance with cordial satisfaction, and heartily desired that the new-born infant might speedily attain the vigour of maturity. A publication of the kind had long been a desideratum, and we felt confident, from our knowledge of Dr. M'Henry's zeal and abilities, that he would speedily establish his claim to the proud national title he assumed for his production, on a firm and immovable basis. The former numbers confirmed us in this favourable opinion, and it is not without serious regret, we feel ourselves obliged to state, that the present is decidedly inferior to its predecessors.

The leading article "An extract from a Manuscript Novel," written, we presume, by the Editor, contains a discussion on the poetical merits of Pope and Goldsmith, with which, as the opinions there advanced accorded in a measure with our own, we were well pleased. The Doctor, however, has been, in a subsequent part of the Magazine, so severe with Geoffrey Crayon, that we cannot forbear pronouncing the soliloquy of Frederick, in the above-mentioned Extract, exceedingly inelegant from the continual recurrence of such phrazes as "might be," and "may be." We do not mean to say that these phrases are in themselves exceptionable; but when they occur in almost every sentence of a paragraph of considerable length, they become highly offensive.

"Lights and Shades of By-past Times," by the Author of the Woodlands, is written with that Author's usual elegance of style, and but for a few slight redundancies, is a piece of chaste and nervous composition.

Of a "Visit to the Country," "A Vision," and "The Absent Man," we shall say nought; as they are so absolutely "dull and uninteresting," we could not read them with any degree of attention.

"Podagræ Levamen" has, heretofore, been a sprightly, humourous, well-written article; and we are sorry to perceive that, in the present number, it has degenerated into mere vulgarism. The delineation of such characters as are drawn by the pen of "E. K." can never afford pleasure to a refined reader, and "the loves of Richard Codroe and the peerless Phillis Clincker," will call a blush to the cheeks of every delicate female who peruses them. For the future reputation of the Magazine, it is to be hoped "E. K." will employ his prowess upon better subjects, or should he not, that his effusions will obtain no place in an American periodical.

"Little Dominick," from Edgeworth's Essay on Irish Bulls has so frequently gone the rounds, that, notwithstanding its excellence, but little instruction or amusement can at this time be derived from it, and its insertion in a work professedly original, is truly surprising.

The "Review of Tales of a Traveller," is more unfavourable than any we have hitherto seen, condemning, without reserve, the whole three parts as "trifling," and denouncing several of the Tales as "absolutely silly, fit only to amuse children, and but for their length, admirably calculated for the pages of two-penny primers." This displays too much of that critical acumen, for which the learned Doctor, when canvassing the merits of his compeers, is notorious; and we fear he has been influenced in this sweeping Review, as much by the feelings of literary rivalship, as by the dictates of unbiassed and impartial criticism. The Tales are certainly less worthy of praise than the former labours of the prolific writer who produced them, but deserve rather better treatment than they have received at the hands of the Philadelphia Reviewer.

"Gretna Green," and the "Indian Fig," both selections, and neither possessing extraordinary interest, close the prose department, when an Elegy, in imitation of Gray's, by Dr. M'Henry, of which we cannot speak in terms of commendation, meets our view, and brings us to an editorial account of La Fayette's arrival in Philadelphia, which concludes the number.

The circulation of this periodical is already extensive, and is, we believe, rapidly increasing. This circumstance, connected with the reputation of the Editor, induces a supposition among many, that it affords a fair specimen of our national abilities, and on this account, the strictest discrimination ought to be used, by the gentleman who conducts it, in the selection of matter for its pages. The lucubrations of every Tyro who may choose to exert what his fond friends have taught him to believe are *talents*, for the benefit of the public, should not be admitted—nor can we believe that tedious descriptions of scenery familiar to every inhabitant of our city, will at all enhance the value of the work. When the Reviewer takes up a book for the purpose of criticising its contents, he should permit no feelings of prejudice to warp his judgment—no matters of *pique* to influence his decision; but, discarding all private sentiments, he is bound carefully to examine and well to weigh his opinions, ere he gives them to the world, under the sanction of an imposing name; lest the minds of the ignorant be misled, and the praise due to an Author be denied him. No man has more fully experienced the truth of this principle, than the Editor of whom we are now speaking, and it is really a matter of surprise, that, after the severe inflictions he has received from the lash of incensed critics, he deals so uncharitably with the polite Geoffrey Crayon, who has often delighted, with his exquisite productions, the reading community. We trust that, hereafter, the Magazine will be less liable to the censure we have felt it our duty to bestow on the number before us, and we shall be gratified if the next affords us an opportunity of lauding it with unqualified approbation.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The following gentlemen came passengers in the packet ship Algonquin, Capt. Dixey, arrived at this port from Liverpool:—J. B. Reynolds, J. W. Smith, Mr. Cather, H. Smith, W. Harrold, E. Wilson, E. J. Smith, W. C. Cardwell, E. Smith, J. Black, S. Smith, E. Back, H. C. Smith, Robert and C. Wharton.

At the annual commencement of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, N. J. held on the 29th day of September last, the following young gentlemen from Pennsylvania, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz:—Robert Dorsey, Clement F. Jones, Henry H. Krehs, Israel T. Smith, Levi B. Smith, Alexander H. Thompson.

On Monday morning last, the son of Mrs. Sergeant, in Dock-street, had his right hand literally torn to pieces, by an explosion of gunpowder. He was amusing himself with a match at the fire, when this dreadful accident occurred.

On Saturday last, a very promising young lad, aged ten years, son of Mr. John Frazer, of Southwark, riding in a cart in company with his brother, when at the corner of Ninth and Christian-st. the horse took fright, upset the cart and killed the boy on the spot.

Commodore Barron has left this city, on a visit to some of his friends in Virginia.

Several persons were fined on Wednesday morning, by the Mayor, for wantonly kindling and throwing fire, in and on the public streets; and two persons were fined for firing crackers—five dollars each.

On Sunday evening, a man was knocked down and robbed of about fifty dollars in cash, near Walnut-street wharf, by two villains. His name is James Crawford. He had just landed from a sloop at the wharf; was a stranger in the city, and was looking for lodgings, when he was accosted in the street by a decent looking man, who invited him home to his house, to which the stranger assented. They had not gone far before he was knocked down by another man behind with a stick. Both of them beat and kicked him so much, that he was senseless for some time.

On Sunday afternoon, when the steam boat Franklin was a short distance below Burlington, the lever of her steam engine broke in several places, and, but for the presence of mind of Capt. Jenkins, who immediately stopped the works, fatal consequences might have ensued. As soon as information was received of the accident, the steam boat Philadelphia was sent up the river. She took the Franklin in tow, and brought the passengers in safety to the city, where they arrived about ten o'clock.

Last week, a mulatto girl, stating her name to be Charlotte Harris, but passing in other places, as has since been understood, as Louisa Mitchel, said she had lived with Mr. M'Calla's family at Willow Grove, hired in this city to a family as servant.—She had been four days in the family, and just concluded the weeks ironing, when she went off with the greater part of the clothes.—Among which was one child's worked frock, two handsome worked ladies dresses, one a very remarkable one, the work a quarter of a yard deep, the pattern an oak leaf, a thistle, a grape vine, and a sun flower, all in lace work, on cambrick muslin, a white merino shawl, and several other articles. She is a good looking mulatto, long visage, very talkative, five feet four or five inches high, genteel make and carriage.

AUCTION DUTIES.

Amount of duties paid by the Auctioneers for the quarter ending 30th August last, viz.

William Lippincott	$3565 48
Samuel Comly	3352 59
John Jennings	1954 77
Tobias Wagner	1731 52
John F. Lewis	1231 68
James Wood	608 39
George Rier	49 25
T. B. Freeman	33 80
	$12527 68

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. LUIGI PERSICO has just completed a colossal bust of our adored LA FAYETTE, which for its resemblance, spirit and classic expression, must be regarded as one of the most happy efforts of art. It is the same which adorned the saloon of the Washington Hall, at the French Dinner, where it was confronted with the distinguished original.

This bust will be placed in the Athenæum for a few days, were the friends of La Fayette and the connoisseurs of the fine arts, may have an opportunity of seeing it.

A Demonstration of Natural Philosophy.

There is a man travelling in England, and exhibiting in one cage, a dog, a cat, a mouse, and a sparrow; they live together like brothers and sisters. These four animals sleep in the same bed, and eat at the same dish, the dog indeed serves himself first, but does not forget the cat, who has the complaisance to give to the mouse certain tid bits to his taste, and to leave to the sparrow the crumbs of bread, which the others do not envy him. The dog licks the cat, the cat combs the dog, the mouse plays with the cat's paw, and the sparrow flutters high and low, pecking sometimes one and sometimes another. This man with his cage may be very properly designated by the appellation given him at the head of this article. He proves that the dog and cat are not belligerents by instinct, but by prejudice and practice. But, again, he proves, that if these animals are by nature belligerents, their antipathies may be removed by making them better acquainted with each other. What an ocean of blood—how many millions of lives—how many fair cities, might be saved to the world every century, by the world's taking a lesson from this Philosopher, and shutting its belligerent inhabitants up in cages till they become better acquainted with one another. We are enemies only because we are strangers.

OBITUARY.

When the Statesman or Hero pass from the scene of their glory, the loud pæan swells in their praise, unnumbered bards transmit their deeds to posterity, and private grief is almost forgotten in the incense offered to its object—But for humble merit there is no proud requiem: the generous and the brave too often live unknown, and die without their tribute—save when a wife and sister seek the spot that hides what was to them a world and breathe their sorrow o'er the hallowed clay.

The attempt were vain to claim for worth its meed; with those who knew it, it will ever live and common eulogy can ne'er convince of excellence; but justice claims its offering.

We have been led to these observations by the recent death of Mr. OBADIAH W. TOWSON, a native of Maryland, but for the last eight years an inhabitant of this City.—With a heart open to the finest feelings of humanity, the needy found in him a sympathising friend. His hand relieved the wretch who sought his door, or gave a tear "when he could give no more."

The walls of Fort M'Henry were witness to his patriotism and valour, the thanks of his commander were tendered in the hour of danger, and the house that hailed his welcome footsteps found him *in peace as virtuous as in battle brave!*

Thou serpent unconscious of those who deplore thee,
Thou need'st not the heroes or patriot's wreath,
When the tears of affection fall silently o'er thee,
Thy virtues defy the embracers of death.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, ISAIAH YEARING, Esq. Postmaster at Elizabeth city, N. C. to Miss SUBMIT W. BARTLETT, daughter of Mr. John Bartlett, Merchant, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, THOMAS H. CAUL, Esq. of New-Orleans, to Miss ELSY daughter of Nathaniel Fellowes, Esq. of Cuba.

On Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Mr. JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, jun. to Miss MARY ANN daughter of Thomas T. Sales, all of this city.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Chandler, Mr. DAVID W. CAMERON, of Frankford, to Miss HELEN CAMPBELL, daughter of Mr. D. Campbell.

On the 8th inst. at Newcastle, Del. by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, CHARLES IRENEE DUPONT, to Miss DORCAS MONTGOMERY, daughter of the Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke. Gen. Fayette and suite, were present at the nuptials.

On the 13th instant, at Friends' Meeting, at Buckingham, JOHN WILLIAMSON, of this city, to ANNA, daughter of Thomas Carey, of the former place.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, suddenly, Miss REBECCA GORGAS, in the 20th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning last, Mrs. JANE HALDEMAN, wife of Mr. Joseph Haldeman.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst. Mrs. JANE HILL, wife of John Hill, aged 26 years.

On Sunday morning, the 10th inst. Mrs. MARY FISHER, widow of Joseph Coleman Fisher, aged 72.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN G. OLIVER, Merchant, of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 14th instant, MARGARET SHREEVE, in the 87th year of her age.

On the 26th August, in Mexico, JOHN W. WALN, aged 26, eldest son of William Waln, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, of a pulmonary complaint, Mr. HORATIO BOATE, Printer, aged 31.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	45	21	66
New York,	32	35	77

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9. Brig Charlotte, Corday, M'Leaven, Port au Prince, 16 days—Coffee, &c.

10. Columbian brig Chinchincha, Maitland, Port Lemon, 31 days—Ship Algonquin, Dixey, Liverpool, 31 days—Merchandize.
Schr. Lydia Davis, Coates, Isle of Trinidad, 21 days.

11. Schr. Christiana, Dolling, Ragged Island, 20 days—Salt and Fruit.
Schr. Amanda Malpica, Fox, Maracaibo, 25 days—Fustic and Coffee.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 9. Brig Comet, Johnson, Kingston, Jam.
—— Forrest, Howard, Cape Haytien.
—— Stephen Girard, Craighead, Port au Prince.
—— Paine, Doulevy, Port au Prince.
Schr. La Fayette, Banks, Laguira.
11. Brig Hamlet, Hutchinson, Cape Haytien.
13. Brig Hibernia Hutchinson, Hamburg.
—— Flora Waithman, Port au Prince.
13. Ship Niagara, Cockin, Port au Prince.
Brig Caroline, Gifford, Teneriffe.
14. Brig George, Cash, Bilboa.
15. Ship Electra, Robinson, London.
Brig Clio, Burkhart, Montevideo.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM of Folwell & Sherman, No. 237, Market Street, Third house above Sixth Street, north side. 10s

NURSERY.

THE Subscriber has for sale a large assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plumb, at his Nursery, near Darby, (Penn.); among which are many rare and valuable kinds. Persons may obtain a Catalogue of said Trees by application to James Andrews, at Josiah Bunting & Co's. Lumber Yard, corner of Pine and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, where all orders left, will be promptly attended to, or at the Nursery, by SAMUEL BUNTING, Jr.
oct. 16—2m*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB HAWS, late of Chesnut-hill, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers; and those having claims against said Estate will please to present their accounts to the same, duly authenticated.
GEORGE HAWS, No. 176, Race st.
oct. 16—4t* ADMINISTRATOR.

G. GARTH,
Accountant and Draughtsman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to No 203 North Third Street, where he offers his services to settle Accounts, post Books, or execute any kind of Drawings or Writings, with promptness and accuracy, and on moderate terms.
oct. 16—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale, at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Brittania Ware; an extensive Assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.
*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.
april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. Manufactures & keeps for sale, Farm and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE Man of Colour, to do labouring work and take charge of a working horse. He must come well recommended for honesty and industry. Also, wanted two or three BOYS to learn a profitable business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Apply at WILLIAMS'S Marble Yard, No 1, North Eleventh Street.
NB. A few Marble Mantles, with other Marble work on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Soapstone Stoves for burning Lehigh Coal, put up. aug. 7—tf

BOARDING.

A FEW more Young Men can be accommodated by immediate application to the Subscriber, No. 18 Franklin Court. J. M. G.
sept. 4—tf

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.
NB. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. sp 24—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 83 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. sp 10—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 91 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.
A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.
COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

MONDAY EVENING, October 18,
First night of the Grand Spectacle of the
CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

ENTREE and STILL VAULTING,
HORSEMANSHIP, by Masters Hunt, Sweet and Spencer.
SLACK ROPE, by Mr. Stoker &c.
To conclude with the Grand Melo dramatic Spectacle of the
Cataract of the Ganges; or, The Rajah's Daughter.
Written by W. T. Moncrieff, Esq. author of Tom & Jerry, Monsieur Tonson, &c. and performed for 180 nights the last season at Drury Lane Theatre, London; and now acting with unprecedented success at the Theatre, New-York.
With new and Splendid Dresses, Decorations, Scenery, &c.

CHARACTERS.

Ackbar, (Emperor of Delhi,) Mr. Somerville.
Ibn Saheo, (Rajah of Guzerat,) Jones.
Mokarra, Grand Brahmin of the Jahrejah tribe, Gale.
Iran, a young Hindoo warrior of the Jhalla tribe, in the service of the Rajah, Isherwood.
Mohajer, his Father, Blakely.
Ambassador, from the Emperor of Delhi, Parker.
Mordaunt, (English officer attached to the Rajah, Disarsford.
Jack Robinson, a sailor, Mordaunt's servant, Cowell.
Princess Dessa, daughter of the Emperor, Mrs. Hubert.
Matali, Wife of Mohajer, Mrs. Jones.
Uhra, her Daughter, Mrs. Thompson.
Zamine, Child of the Rajah, Mrs. Robertson.
Officers, Guards, Slaves, Bramins, Sepoys, Standard Bearers, Singing Girls, Female attendants, Horsemen, &c.

Scene 1st. *Field of Battle* near Ahmedabad, by moonlight. Wounded, dead and dying Mahomedan and Hindoo soldiers, officers and horses stretched confusedly on the earth; the blue cold light of the moon glitters on the arms and accoutrements of the fallen warriors and their horses. The burning ruins of the City are seen smouldering in the distance.

Scene 6th. Romantic retreat of Jack Robinson among the rocks on the borders of the Arabian Sea, with a distant view of Loodia. Burning of Robinson's hut.

Scene 8th. Magnificent Interior of the Temple of Hindas on the Mount of Cambay. The back part of the stage is entirely open, and gives an idea of the Gulf of Cambay below, upon which issues the Imperial Bridal PROCESSION.

Grand Military Band. Mokarra and Zamine in a magnificent Car, drawn by six horses, three a-breast.

Act 3d, scene 3d—Exterior of the Pagoda of Juggernaut.

Scene 6th.—The sacred wood of Himmalaya in flames.—The trees are consumed, and discover the

TERRIFIC CATARACT OF REAL WATER,

supposed to form the source of the Ganges. The Emperor and the Brahmin Troops appear, pouring down the rocky heights around the Cataract, in every direction. Iran and the Mahratta drive the Brahmins off. Terrific combat between Mokarra and English Officer. Zamine mounts the charger of Iran, and dashes safely up the Cataract, amidst a volley of musketry from the enemy. The contest becomes general; horse and foot, are equally engaged. Mokarra is shot by Robinson, and the piece concludes with the union of Iran and Zamine, amid the shouts of the conquerors.

RENOVATION.

IF, by chance, mismanagement, or imprudence, Poverty, with her iron fangs, and all the accompanying miseries environ us, chagrin and self-condemnation are vain, and only increase the evils we would mitigate. The wiser, and therefore the manlier course is, to look upon the past only as a beacon, warning us of the shoals and quicksands of life, and bend all our energies to repair our shattered fortunes. And what more feasible method can be adopted to effect this desirable end, than that offered by the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES!

In which ease, competence and affluence are offered for the paltry sum of Seven Dollars!!!

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5772	do	6	is	$36432
6914 Prizes.				$87,750

O, mortal! if, by chance or wile,
Thy steps have strayed from Fortune's track,
And dear and hard-earn'd coin despoil,
Nor leave the cost upon thy back:

The glorious which is thy prospect lies
May-light with brightness past decay;
A little upon a Ticket buys,
And Plutus sweeps all cares away.

Then go to DECKER, boy and thrive:
Let envious tongues which rage grow sore:
Yet thou in competence mayst live
And feel th' oppressor's hand no more.

Whole tickets,	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

Packages, by certificate, and otherwise, as usual.
Orders from the country, and elsewhere (post paid) punctually attended to, on liberal terms. Apply at

P. I. DECKER'S
Lottery and Exchange Office,
E. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.
oct. 16—tf

PRIZES!!

$30,000 in snug Fortunes of $5000 each.—$7,000 dollars in comfortable prizes of 1000—3000 dollars in clever sums of 500 each—9936 in prizes of 12 dollars—36,432 in prizes of 6. Altogether amounting to the immense sum of near 90,000 dollars to be thrown into circulation in 3 minutes on *Thursday three weeks*, 28th October.

Whole Tickets,	$7 00	Quarters,	1 75
Halves,	3 50	Eighths,	87½

Certificates of Packages, containing nine tickets, will be sold at the following rates:

Whole package,	$42	Quarter	$10 65
Half do.	21 30	Eighth	5 32

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,—P. CANFIELD'S Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street—Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.
Where have recently been sold, 2 prizes of 20,000 dollars, 5 of 10,000, 1 of 18,000, 2 of 10,000, 1 of 7,836, 4 of 5,000, and prizes of 2,800, of 1,500, and an immense number of 1000, together amounting to upwards of 300,000 dollars.
The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. oct. 9—tf

To Gibbs and Fortune.

Fortune, take thy blinding off,
And now right plainly see;
The wondering people no more scoff,
For GIBBS is wed to thee!
Plutus was groom-man—and Erato
Showed less of terrors than old Plato!
When Hymen joined you hand in hand,
Ceres was near, her store bestowing;
Pomona hid the pregnant land,
With richness and with grain be glowing!
Robigus gave his corn nor feared
That GIBBS his treasure fairly shared.
Pactolus, in the Lydian region,
With golden sands was seen to shine;
This Heathen fable may a legion,
Observe!—'Time's fit to take in time,
Æsop spoke true although in fable,
Then buy a Ticket if you're able,
For Lottery Wheels like Time's run round,
What's lost may yet again be found.

In the Union Canal Lottery,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

To be drawn positively on the 28th October.

SCHEME.

6 prizes of	$5000 is	$30,000
6	1000 is	6000
6	500 is	3000
6	397 is	2382
828	12 is	9936
6072	6 is	36432
6924 Prizes,		87750
10626 Blanks.		
17550 Tickets at $7		$87,750

Whole Tickets 7 dollars—Halves 3 50—Quarters 1 75.
Tickets and Shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Prize Tickets in the Baltimore, New York, and New Jersey Lotteries are taken for cash on Tickets at the above office. oct 9—tf

FARE REDUCED to $2.

For a Passage to New York

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only two dollars.
For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 30 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.
JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.
☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 37 1-2 cents. july 26—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SONNET.

On a Youth who died of eating an excessive Fruit-Pie.

Currants have check'd the current of my blood,
And berries brought me to be buried here;
Pears have par'd off my body's hardihood,
And plumbs and plumbers spare not one so spare.
Fain would I feign my fall; so fair a fare
Lessens no fate, yet 'tis a lesson good;
Gilt will not long hide guilt; such thin-washed ware
Wears quickly, and its rude touch soon is rued.
Grave on my grave some sentence grave and terse,
That lies not as it lies upon my clay,
But, in a gentle strain of unstrain'd verse,
Prays all to pity a poor patty's prey:
Rehearses I was fruit-ful to my hearse,
Tells that my days are told, and soon I'm toll'd away!

EPIGRAM.

Let our young ladies, if they wish to wed
Men who shall leave a name to rival Time's,
Know that a handsome but a hollow head,
Is worth about as much as—*these four lines.*

PUZZLES.

For the amusement of our readers, we have selected the following puzzles—of which we request solutions for our next number:

1.

How many hoops does a good cask want?

2.

If I should kiss you by mistake,
What war-like instrument would it make?

3.

What makes ink sink?

4.

Three fourths of a cross and a circle complete,
Perpendicular two semicircles do meet,
An angled triangle that stands on two feet,
And two semicircles and a circle complete.

5.

My *first* is the lot that is destined by fate,
For my *second* to meet with in every state,
My *third* is by many philosophers reckon'd
To bring very often my *first* to my *second.*

6.

My first in ghosts, 'tis said, abounds,
And whereso'er she walks her rounds,
My second never fails to go,
Yet oft attends her mortal foe;
If with my third you quench your thirst,
You sink forever in my first.

7.

My first, tho' your house, nay your life, he defends,
You ungratefully name like the wretch you despise.
My second, I speak it with grief, comprehends
All the brave, and the good, and the learn'd, and the wise.

8

My first is expressive of no disrespect,
Yet I never shall call you it, while you are by;
If my second you still are ready'd to reject,
As dead as my third I shall speedily lie.

9.

My first of unity's a sign;
My second ere we knew to plant,
We us'd upon my third to dine,
If all be true that poet's chaunt.

TAILORS DEFENDED.

A tailor, instead of being the ninth part of a man, possesses the qualities of nine men combined in one, as will be seen by the following observations:—

1st. As an economist, he cuts his coat according to his cloth.

2d. As a gardener, he is careful of cabbage.

3d. As a sailor, he shears off whenever it is proper.

4th. As the play-actor, he often brandishes a bare bodkin.

5th. As a lawyer, he attends to many suits.

6th. As an executioner, he provides suspenders, or gallowses, for many persons.

7th. As a cook, he is generally furnished with a warm goose.

8th. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at sponging.

9th. As a rational and spiritual divine, his great aim is to form good habits, for the benefit of himself and others.

No doubt the subject might be much extended; but I think enough has been said to do away the opprobrium so often cast on the knights of the thimble and needle, and to induce the fraternity to unite and contribute a suit of clothes to their friend and humble servant,

RICHARD RAGGED.

AGRICULTURE.

"Thou first of arts, source of domestic ease,
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas,
Thrift Agriculture! lend thy potent aid,
Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade;
Where savage men pursued their savage prey
Let the white flocks in verdant pastures play;
From the bloom'd orchard and the flowery vale,
Give thy rich fragrance to the gentle gale;
Reward with amplest boon the laborer's hand
And pour thy gladdening bounties o'er our land.
Columbia's Sons, spurn not the rugged toil,
Your nation's *glory is a* cultur'd soil;
Rome's Cincinnatus of illustrious birth,
Increas'd his laurels while he till'd the earth;
E'en China's monarch lays his sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown."

GOOD TILLAGE.

Gracchus, in his book concerning vines, relates that he often heard his father tell of a certain Patinius, who had two daughters, and a farm planted with vines. Of this farm he gave one third part as a marriage portion, to the man who wedded his elder daughter, and notwithstanding, received as much produce as before, from the two-thirds which he reserved to himself. Afterwards, on the marriage of the younger daughter, he gave away the half of the remaining land, and found his income still in no respect diminished. What concludes he from this? But that the *third* part of the farm was at length better cultivated than the *whole* used to be before.

The pleasures and advantages of agricultural pursuits are perhaps so well understood as to exclude the propriety of any remarks on its utility; and to those engaged in the employment, it may pass off as a useless enterprise, inferior to their knowledge and comprehension of the subject: yet we indulge the thought, however ineffectual the design may prove for correcting and improving the practice of farming, that the pleasures incidental to this avocation may be increased by description, and may be as interesting and much more consistent with rational improvement, than the ideal forms of fiction or the deceptive colorings of novelty.—What can afford greater compass for description, or a nobler theme for the range of the imagination, than the beauties of the landscape, or the ease and comfort of agricultural prosperity? What can engage the attention of the great body of the community so deservedly as a description of things to which their daily employments are directed? The causes are the same in this as in the mechanical or professional pursuits; and thus, whatever exhibits an improvement, unfolds an increase of wealth to ambition, or success to the vigilance of enterprise is embraced with eagerness and understood with advantage. As life cannot be sustained without its aid, the utility in striving to promote the prosperity of this honorable and interesting employment is both advantageous and desirable.

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—1y*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 108, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 5 South Sixth street. 166

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 127 North Eighth st. and 72 North Sixth st. above Arch.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 21 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 8th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis—aug 14

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 168 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 294 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 165 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 50 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 34 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,
S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,			4 00 to	4 50
Do.	do.	do. Morocco,	1 50	1 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Morocco, best quality,			87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes,	do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.			62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			1 00	1 12 1-4
Do	do.	Bootheels,	1 25	1 37 1-2
Do.	Morocco	Slippers,	87	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. Bootheels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do.	do.	3d quality,	50	75
Do.	fine Leather	Shoes,	87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do.	coarse do.	do.	75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These Medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 151, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 18—1y

Young Gentleman's Academy,
North West corner of Union and Third streets.
Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars.—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Cook's Seminary where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading,	3 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic,	5 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics,	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

9th mo 4—3m

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,
No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expence.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 7, North Sixth Street,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Parish girls, Grocers, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier o the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy,* or cutaneous *Eruptions,* or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver,* Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Prine, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [18—tf

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops
AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Messrs Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. E. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has unvariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 115 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 235 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 46, North Fifth, near Arch street where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M. having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught finely and refreshing as that from the seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with langour, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly uncle's complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—1m

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing Insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 8—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
No. 228,
Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,00 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,00 a 1,12
Do.	Morocco	do. Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	do. Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do.	do	Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do.	Leather	do.	1,12 a 1,37
Do.	Morocco thick soaled Shoes,		1,12 a 1,25
Do.	do.	do. with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	Leather	do. do.	87 a 1,25
Do.	do.	Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco		do.	62 a 75
Do.	Valencia	do.	75 a 87
Do.	Leather	do.	50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do.	Leather	do.	37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

HUME, Smollet, and Bisset's History of England, Murphy's Tacitus, Hebrew Bible with points, Scott's Commentaries, Gill's do. Neuman's Spanish and English Dictionary, Muhlenberg's German and English do., Boyer's French and English do., Major Long's Expedition, Ramsay's History of the U. States, and a variety of other Books, cheap as usual, at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.
Eighth door above Spruce street.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. sept. 18—tf

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and lightgravelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered March Horses, with careful and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 33 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

Travellers by the following Routes
TAKE NOTICE.
That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock. A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Third-st; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 13, south Third street; at Hirshell's Hotel, No. 15, south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 18, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,
Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Pea cock's Inn, Elkton, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam-Boat—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown
Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford,

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Millsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Pokomoke, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown, and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown
Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington, at five, o'clock, P. M.—This line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.

aug. 7—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market-street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phenixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock——Returning will leave James Bones' Inn at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 7 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
7 mo. 31, 1824—tf SAMUEL WHITE.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the 1st Instant, a black boy, named JOSHUA VICTERY, for whose return a reward of 25 cents will be given, but no expenses paid. Masters of vessels, and all others are warned not to trust him on my account, nor to harbour him at their peril.

JOHN M. HOOD,
oct 2—3t No. 16 Race street.

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus shewn, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 3 North Seventh street. July 17—tf

An Apprentice Wanted

TO the Rock-binding business, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire at the office of the Evening Post. aug. 28—tf

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

THIS day is published and for sale by H. S. TANNER, corner of Fourth and Walnut street, No. 1 of a GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL and STATISTICAL REPOSITORY, illustrated by Maps, Diagrams, &c. By Wm. Darby. Containing,

1. Geographical view of the Mountains and Rivers of Pennsylvania.
2. Historical Retrospect of English discovery and colonization in North America, from 1496 to 1606.
3. View of the various routes by which a canal communication may be formed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and
4. Notice of Shriver's account of surveys and examinations, with remarks and documents relative to the projected Chesapeake and Ohio, and Ohio and Lake Erie Canals.

oct. 9—tf

Stopped—(supposed to be Stolen,)

AT S. WITHINGTON'S, No. 110 Chesnut Street, One Watch, silver Table and Tea Spoons, Jewellery, &c. The owners can have them again by proving property, and paying charges.

S. Withington keeps on hand an assortment of Jewellery of his own manufacturing, which will be sold at reduced prices, wholesale and retail. oct. 9—3t*

WORSTED BOMBAZINES.

JUST opened a very large assortment of Worsted Bombazines of choice plain colours. Also, recently opened,

Gros-de-Naples, of plain colours.
Do. do. fig'd assorted do.
Gros D'Ete do. do.
Heavy double chained Levantines.
Coloured Satins, best quality.
Super Norwich Crapes and Bombazines.
Fig'd and plain Irish Poplins.
Super White merino Shawls, with neat white borders.
Long & Square do. do. with white damask borders.
White Waterloo and Norwich Shawls.
Table Linens, Sheetings & Napkins.
Superfine Red Tickings and Blankets.
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes.
Super Drab Cloths, for Women's Cloaks,

With a genetal assortment of Seasonable Woollen Goods.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
oct. 9—3t No. 30, South Second street.

Drugs, Family Medicines, Paints, &c.

SAMUEL P. SHOEMAKER, keeps constantly on hand and for sale at his Drug Store, No. 289 North Second street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of selected DRUGS and FAMILY MEDICINES, together with PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. Attention given at any hour of the night.

sept. 18—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvania,

TO WIT:

BE it remembered, that on the first day of October, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, JOSEPH C. TAWS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Johnson's New Cotillions and Marches with the National Airs, &c. arranged for and performed at the Grand Ball, given at the New Theatre, in honour of our illustrious Guest General La Fayette. In three Numbers.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;"—And also the Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The above, and the admired Patriotic Song "Welcome Fayette!" The Pennsylvania La Fayette March; Triumphal March; La Fayette Independent Waltz, by Joseph C. Taws: Carr's Canzonette, and a variety of Fashionable Music for sale at S. Potter & Co. No. 185 Chesnut street, at Joseph C. Taws' No. 7 Powell street, who still continues to give lessons in singing and on the Piano Forte, or at T. Carr's, 120 South Second street. oct. 9—3t*

Six Cents Reward.

WENT away from the subscriber, living near Haddonfield New-Jersey, on the 28th ult. a lad, named BENJAMIN COLLINS, about 19 years old, dark complexioned, speaks quick, and inclined to bad language.

The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no charges. Masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring him at their peril. JOSHUA BURROUGH.

oct 9—3t

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. GOULD is now giving a course of Stenographic instruction, at the Shakspeare Building, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. Persons desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of Short-hand, are respectfully invited to call on him soon, as he will remain in town but a few weeks.—Hours of attendance, from 3 to 4½ or from 7 to 9, P. M.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1824.

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,
Corner of Bank Street and Elbow Lane

J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, (after returning his thanks for their former encouragement) that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored